CUR NATIONAL CRISIS.

CONUINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.] w he weakest production, deploring the condition of the

sounity without assuming any position.
Forts Jackson and St. Philip are to be largely reinforced for the defence of the mouths of the Massacopt. It is sentemplated to fit out privateers should coercien be at sempted by the North.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1861. The following important letter has just been receive 1 by Mayor Perret frem Chief Marshai Kane, of the Prince Department of Baltimore. It disposes in a sur mary manner of the sile and preposterous reports in regard to an attempt by the people of that city or State to seize upon the Capitol and prevent the inauguration of Mr.

Lincoin—
Six—by reply to your wish, that I would state to you may opharon with reference to the truth of runors which you say prevail in Wastlagton, and are industricusly circulable, there, to the effect that associations of armed men are being formed here for the purpose of making an colawful demensionation at the seat of government the 4th of March, I beg to say, with all the confidence begotten by the fullest means of information, that they are wholly without foundation. So, such organization now exists, none has existed, nor will the ottigens of Baltimore tolerate any such. The coule of Baltimore are conservative, and mean to act apon that belief. The day for mobs and riots in their midst has passed, never to return. That the citizens of Maryland have strong sympathies with their Southern brethren, and that upon every lawful occasion for the expression of that sympathy it will doubtless be emphatically heard, cannot be denied, but that they will tolerate or consider at the unlawful dougs of mobs, or permit velocace or indignity to any public functionary passing through the State, I believe to be entirely devoid of truth.

The whole there is prophalical positive against property of the control of th

The whole thing is probably a political canard, receiving The whole thing is probably a political canard, receiving a slight coloring of reality from the thoughtless expressions of a class of people who, in times of excitement, are mostly to be found at street corners or in public barrooms. The Precident elect will need no armed escort to passing through or in sejourning within the limits of this city or State; and in my view, the provision of any such at this time would be ill judged. The insult offered to President Buchanan in the streets of this city on the eve of his inauguration, to which reference has been made as the ground for apprehending a similar indignity to the President elect, it is well known was the act of two or three members of one of the fanatical class of the political opponents which at that time infested our city, but which has long since been numbered with things that were.

In expressing to you the opinion I have given, I do it with full confidence that no such organization could exist here without being speedily brought to my knowledge.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861. The statement furnished the Military Committee of the House by the Secretary of War, relative to the removal of public arms from Northern armories and arsenals, and ir distribution over the South, was not satisfactory to the committee, and another demand was made upon Sec-retary Holt, who immediately caused a thorough examination to be made. This morning the committee received a communication, transmitting the following extraordi-nary statement from Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Bureau. The committee will consider the matter to morrow, when it is believed that some action will be taken towards as-

certaining whether the administration intends to retake

St is believed that some action will be taken towards ascertaining whether the administration intends to retake this public property and punish the traitors who have violated the most sacred law of the nation.—

Ordenance Office, Washington, Jan. 15, 1861.

Hen. J. Hear, Secretary of War.—

Sh.—I have the honor to acknowledge the reference of a letter from the Hen. B. Stanton, asking for a statement of the distribution of arms from the armories to the assensis and other places of deposit for asfe keeping from the list of January, 1860, to that of January 1, 1861, &c. In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to report that on the 30th day of Desember, 1859, an order was received from the War Department, directing the tracefer of one hundred and lifteen thousand muskets from the Springfield, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y., arsenals, to different arsenals at the South. Orders were given, in obedience to these instructions on the 30th of May, 1860, and the arms were removed during the past spring, from and to the flaces as follows:—

Prem Springfield armory, sixty five percussion muskets, calibre sixty nine hundredths of an inch.

From Watertown arsenal, six thousand percussion ribes, calibre sixty nine hundredths of an inch.

From Watertown arsenal, four thousand percussion ribes, calibre afty-four hundreths of an inch.

Of which there were sent as follows:—

Percussion Musketa, Alid, Makts. P. Riffes.

Charleston (S. C.) arsenal. 9,280 5,720 2,000

North Carolina assenal. 15,408 9,520 2,000

Augusta (Ga.) arsenal. 12,380 7,620 2,000

Mount Vernon, Ala. 9,280 5,720 2,000

Raton Rouge, La. 15,520 11,420 2,000

The arms thus transferred which were at the Charleston Arsenal, the Mount Vernon Arsenal and the Baton Rouge are not longer in possession of the Ordinace Department. Those stored at the Augusta Arsenal and the Baton Rouge for states of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, and are not longer in possession of the Ordinace Department. These stored at the Augusta Arsenal and the Charleston Arsenal in

The Governor has appointed and the Convention has centirmed General Jackson Morton, Col. J. Patten Andersen and James Fowers, delegates to the Southern Congross, which is to meet in Montgomery.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. RICEMOND, Jan. 18, 1861.
The Senate debated the resolutions which passed the Bouse yesterday, contemplating a national Convention. Amendments were proposed for the more certain protec-

tion of the South, but no action was taken. The House passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defence of the State, and a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to that amount, bearing six per cent in Serent.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raimon, Jan. 17, 1861. The aspect of the debate on federal relations has waried to-day. No vote was taken, except on one unimportant amendment in the Senate. The times, perhaps, ere a little more equally. Mesers. Cutlan and Morehead spoke in the Senate for a general convention. Many strong speeches for secession were made. The House is bolding night sessions.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 18, 1861. In the House yesterday Mr. Stevenson's substitute for the Convention bill, asking Congress to call a national convention, was lost-104 to 12.

Mr. Lacey's amendment to the original bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, was then adorted, and the bill passed-105 to 17-all the republican delegation from St. Louis, except one, voting in the

The reported seizure of a large quantity of powder by the authorities of Louisiana at New Orleans, belonging to a St. Louis merchant, is untrue. The powder has not yet reached that port. It is understood that the Goverper of Louisiana has proposed the purchase of the powder on its arrival at New Orleans.

UNION DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. Prelimitary steps have been taken for a great Union demonstration in Bostor, in which the Mayor and many leading citizens will take part. A committee has been appointed to obtain signatures in every ward in the city, to take the form of a petition to Congress.

ANOTHER ABOLITION MEETING PREVENTED. Rose, Jan. 18, 1861.

The Abelition Convention here was taken possession of inst evening by citizens before the regular proceedings commerced. Stephen S. Foster, Anron M. Powell and S. Anthony were in attendance. There was no attempt at speaking.

MORE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. S-CKETTS HARBOR, Jan. 18, 1861.

The Frontier Guard, Captain E. M. Camp, of Sacketts Barber, last evening volunteered their services to Governor Morgan. THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Attours. Co., Jac. 18, 1861. The Arkaneae Legislature has occanimously passed a but submitting the covention question to the people the 18th of February. In case of a majority favoring it, the Covernor is to appoint the day.

UNION MEETING AT BOSTON, ETC. Bosney, Jan. 18, 1861.

A Prior meeting to this city is contemplated in Fagenil Hall, at which Hop. Edward Everett will be invited to speak; also, a memorial to Congress for a pacification and settlement of the existing difficulties on such com-promises as may be deemed expedient.

Redpech is in Boston. He denies any intention to add to the pergexities of the South by attempting to run out their slaves.

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. RALEGO, Jap. 18, 1861

There is not so much opposition to "se Convention as to particular details relating to "ta's matters. The Convention will be called.

There is some disp pointment at the Northern opposi-tion to Mr. Critte nden's proposition, and this weakens the Union sent ment daily.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Borron, Jan. 18, 1861. In the State Legislature to-day a series of resolutions was passed by a unanimous vote tendering to the President of the United States such aid in men and money as the may request, to maintain the authority of the general government. The preamble to the resolution declares that the State of South Carolina in seizing the fertifications of the federal government. ment, the Post Office, Custom House, moneys, arms, munitions of war, and by tiring upon a vessel in the service of the United States, has committed an act of war. The Seante passed a bill authorizing the increase of the

volunteer military of the State. This bill will doubtless pass the Rouse to morrow by a large if not a manimone

for the immediate enlistment and equipment of twenty thousand men, to be styled the Massacharetts National Volunteer Militia, the organization to continue one year. The act further authorizes the Gevernor to tender the services of the militia to the President.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FECOND BESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861. Two communications were received from the War De partment. One was referred to the Military Committee, and the other to the Figan te Committee.

A communication was received from the Navy Depart nent relative to information on various subjects connected with the naval establishment. Referred to the Committee en Naval Affairs. House bills were under consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER, (opp.) of Mich., said:-I desire to present the memerial of Robert W. Davis, Collector of the port of Detroit, and thirty others, mostly demogratic

port of Detroit, and thirty others, mostly democratic office holders of that city, asking the passage of the Critenden compromise. I move it be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Critenden (opp.) of Ky., presented the petition of the citzens of Monongahela county, Virginia, praying for the adoption of the Critenden compromise.

Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Wask, (rep.) of Ohio, presented joint resolutions expressing an attachment to the Union by Ohio, and her readiness to give support to the general government. Ordered to be printed.

The following is a synopsis of the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 12, 1861.—

1. The people of Ohio believe that the preservation of this government is essential to the peace, prosperity and

The people of this believe that the presentation this government is essential to the peace, prosperity and safety of the American people.
 The general government cannot permit the secession of any state without violating the bond and compact of

of any State without violating the bend and compact of union.

3. The power of the national government must be manually and the laws of Congress enforced in the States and Territories until their repeal by Congress or they are adjudged to be unconstitutional by the proper tribunal. All attempts by State autherity to mility the constitution and laws of Congress or resist their execution, are destructive of the wisest government in the world.

4. The people of Ohio are opposed to meddling with the internal affairs of other States.

5. The people of Ohio will fulfill in good faith all their obligations under the constitutions of the United States, according to their spirit.

6. Certain offensive laws in some of the States are rendered inefficient by the constitution and laws of the federal government, which guarantee to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States. The several State governments shrulit repeal those offensive laws and thus restore confidence between the States. Seven—All Union men condemn the secession ordinances.

nances.

Eight—The power and resources of Ohio are pladged to the maintenance of the civil authority, constitution and laws of the general government. Nine—Copies of these resolutions shall be furnished to the Senators and representatives in both houses of Con-

gress.
Mr. Mason, (opp.) of Va., from the Committee on Fo-

Mr. Masen, (opp.) of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize Tom Craven to receive certain marks

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were p stponed, on motion of Mr. Bigger, until one o'clock on Monday.

Private bills were then taken up.

Mr. Graen, (opp.) of Me., introduced a joint resolution, declaring that for the purpose of protesting the rights of all the people and all the States, as far as devolves upon the internal authority, and to maintain the Union in all its purity and excellence, or, failing in that, to provide for a peaceable separation, be it here recommended that the several States take immediate steps, by a convention or otherwise, and make propositions to the several States, each to other, or by a convention of the States, as will best conduce to the restoration of peace and harmony on principles of justice and equality to all.

Greened to a second reading.

Mr. CRUENENSE del not like to look at anything that locked like separation.

solutions was adopted.

The motion was agreed to, and the vote was as follows: Bayard, Delaware,
Bigier, Pennsylvania,
Briggi, North Carolina,
Briggi, Indiama,
Grittenden, Kentucky,
Douglas, Hinots,
Pitch, Indiama,
Green, Missouri,
Gwin, California,
Henaphili, Texas,
Hunter, Virginia,
Johnson, Arkansas,
Johnson, Reincasee,
N. Bayard, Delaware.

Kennedy, Maryland, Lane, Oregon, Latham, California, Mason, Virginia, Nicholson, Tennessee, Pearee, Maryland, Polk, Missouri, Powell, Kontucky, Puga, Onio, Rice, Minnesola, Saulsbury, Delaware, Sebastian, Arkaneas, Sidedi, Louisiana. Orimes, Iowa.
Haee, New Hampshire.
Harian, Iowa.
King, New York.
Seward, New York.
Simmons, Rhode Island.
Sumner, Assaehusetts,
Ten Eyek, New Jersey.
Wade, Ohio.
Wigfall, Texas.
Wikinson, Minnesota
Wikinson, Minnesota
Wikinson, Minnesota
Wikinson, Minnesota Anthony, Rhode Island. Baker, Oregon

Anthony, rence is and the property of the prop

Foster, Connecticut.

Wilson, Massachusetts.

The Facific Raifroad bill was taken up and made the special order for one F. M. on Tuesday.

The bill to authorize a loan, to fix the duty on imports, and relative to the cutstanding freusury notes, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Castison it was made the special order for one F. M. on Wednesday.

The Kansas bill, the special order, was then taken up. Mr. Dottolas, (opp.) of Ill., said we ought to admit Kansas into the Union, as two-thirds of the new States of the Union had been admitted with a less population than Kansas has now. I will do nething to progratimate the passage of the bill Mr. Sawam, (rep.) of N. Y.—I have visited Kansas and found the condition of society and agriculture there far advanced. The people had framed a civil government, against which I did not hear one word of objection in the whole Territory.

and found the condition of society and agriculture there far advanced. The people had framed a civit government, against which I did not hear one word of objection in the whole Territory.

Mr. Groen—The boundaries I propose for Kansas are simple and commedious. It is very extraordinary she should apply for admission as a State at this perticular time. Senetime ago her people sent in a petition here asking for means of subsistence.

Mr. Boundar—So far as the people of Kansas are concerned, there is no incoevenience or impropriety in the boundaries, but there may be in regard to the boundary of the Territory of Nebraska. No inconvenience is felt by the people living within the present limits of the boundaries, but there may be in regard to the boundary of the Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. Collange, (rep.) of Vt.—Kansas has now a populatian beyond what is required for her admission. There is now a proposition to dismember Nebraska.

The question on Mr. Green's amendment changing the boundary was lost by year 23, mays 31.

Mr. Green moved to amend the first section of the Kansas bill by striking out the words, "beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri where the thirty seventh parallel north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meritian of longitude west from Washington; thence someth of said meridian to the fortieth 'parallel of latitude; thence east of said parallel north he western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning," and in lieu thereor insert the following.—Beginning in the main channel of the Platte to the Massouri river, thence south along said river and the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral land, thence west along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral land, thence west along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral land, thence west along the said n

[All—23] Mesers Anthony, Baker, Rigler, Bingham, Cameron, Navis—Mesers Anthony, Baker, Rigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chundler, Clark, Collamer, Criticadea, Dixon, Doulttie, Douglas, Dunkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latian, Morrill, Pigh, Seward, Simmon, Sumner, Ten Byck, Frumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson. n-31.
Mr. Frite, (opp.) of Ind., rose to propose an amend-tall, when Mr. Higher called the attention of the Senate to the fact of its being two o'clock, the hour when the center is executive session agreed to go into executive

Mr. Forsk, in the chair, ordered the sorgeant at-arms to lear the galleries and lobbles.

After ab executive session the cenate adjourned.

Mouse of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1861.
For Morne, (opp.) of My., tising to a personal explanation said if Me Adrain's rescintion, bereinfore adopted; and elapte endorsed the conduct of Eujor Anderson h The Conveniend bill occupsed both houses again to day, would have voted for a leat the could not receive the

permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say, by so doing, he would enderse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional outy in offrying out the laws and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, believing he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty required us to pause before we peril the whole Union and bring on a general conflict and intestine war. He did not believe in the right of a State to secode. He regarded this as the greatest hoterodoxy ever advocated by any party. But while he said this, all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on one side to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe the time had arrived to resort to this means of redress and precupitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and other Southern States. We should hesitate, and endeavor to get back by peace what might be considered necessary to secure by force. He would not have made this explanation if it were not for the fact that he had received letters questioning or disapproving his course for voting against Mr. Adrain's resolution. He repeated that he fully endersed higher Anderson's conduct, but was unwilling in advance to endorse the conduct of the administration.

Mr. Scovr. (epp.) of Cal., rising to a question of privilege, said that Captain Darling, the Assistant Doorkeeper, had ejected from the deor a visiting gentleman, who was admitted on the democratic side or the House, and requested him to leave, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules. Looking to the republican side, he (Mr. Scott) and the conduct of the administration of Mr. Darling as the Assistant Doorkeeper. He was not worthy the place he had substant the conduct of the should move for the explaintion of Mr. Darling as the Assistant Doorkeeper. He was not worthy the place he had substant that the solid move for the explaintion of Mr. Darling as the Assistant permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the

he held.

The SPEAKER said the Doorkeeper should enforce the rules without partiality, and so far as he was concerned he should inelst upon that.

The House considered private bills. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

streeth of Mr. PENDLETON ON THE CHESS.

Mr. PENDLETON, (epp.) of Ohio, said at a former period of the day, he ineffectually sought to obtain the floor to present the petition of 10,000 citizens of Chaclanati, pray-ing Congresss to pass the Crittenden compromise. He could not have a better introduction, and one more grateful to himself than this evidence of a sincere desire and determined purpose of those who henored him with a seat here; to settle the pending troubles by conciliation and a compromise of peace. They by conciliation and a compromise of peace. Hely now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertinent to this was another subject, viz.: the bull introduced by Mr. Bingham for the collection of the revenue at Charleston Harbor. He referred to the provisions of this bill authorizing the President in his discretion to collect the revenue by establishing the Castom House on shipboard, the collector to seize and detam any vessel until the duties on the cargo are paid, and in order to execute this duty the army and navy may be employed, &c. He commented on the extraordinary and dangerous power conferred on a subordinate officer of the customs, it being given without limitation or control. The bill was not universal in its application, but was intended only to apply to South Carolina, in the discretion of the President. It plainly, palpably, contravened the constitution, which provides that no peterence shall be given to the port of one State over those of another. He would not debate whether there was legal or sufficient cause for secession. Certain Southern States have committed the act with a unanimity without parallel in the history of revolution. He said if this be passed, not a follar would be collected at Charleston. If an army could maintain the Union, hilf a millipe of men would spring up in a night. If money could keep it togetaer, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden harvest. If blood, old and young men would yield it like streams which water their soil. But an army of blood and peace may. What force can compel a State to do what is required to be done by legislation? The whole scheme of coercion is impracticable, and dontrary to the genus and spirit of the constitution. The Southern States are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together there is war. If the Southern States are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together there is war. If the Southern States considered states depart in peace. If the Southern States connot be conciliated, if we cannot grain them what they desir now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertinent to this was another subject, viz : the bill introduced by Mr.

Mr. Smannax, (opp.) of Ohio-I have listened with at-

Mr. Simmean. (opp.) of Ohio—I have listened with attention to the elequent speech by my colleague, and I
cordially approve of his appeal for peace, harmony
and conclitation. But in my judgment he directs
his remarks to the wrong side of the house.
He begs us not to attempt to coerce a sovereign S ate; he
deplores the use of the army and the navy in decroing a State. If by this he means that the army will be used to conquer a State, to compel her to be represented here, to maintain the courts or post offices within her limits, From the armeries to different arsenals, as the exigences of the service demanded, for immediate issues to the army and to the States under the act of April 233,808, and which I infer are not intended to be embraced as the call of the House of Representatives.

H. K. CRAIG, Colonel of Ordnance.

FIORIDA DELEGATES TO A SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

TALLALS SEE, Jaguary 12, 1861.

TALLALS SEE, Jaguary 12, 1861.

Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carrixons did not like to look at anything that is burn her cities, or desolate her fields, he may demiss his fears. No such policy can be adopted by any demission of the Senator of States, and it is the duty of the government to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; but it has a higher dairy, that is to protect each State; and it is the duty of the government supreme. Among the United States, and it is the duty of the government supreme. Among the latest such as a part of the States, and it is the duty of the such as a part of the States, and it is the duty of the such as a part of the States, and it is the duty of the such as a pa the exclusive owner of forts, arsunals, havy yards, vessiels and mistleiner owner of forts, arsunals, havy yards, vessels and mistleiner owner. It has a long the symbol of
the individual protect off these who may of right
gather under its folds. How then stands the
care? Have the United States sacked a city,
invasid a State, or assumed the poet and
majesty of a conquerer towards a subjugated States.
Has any community been overawed by minitary powerlies any man's rights been invaded? Who asserts it:
The only people who hav been oppressed by military or
civil power are those of a distant ferritory.
Why then do you for ar a State will be correctled
Let us see! The people of the State of
South Carolina have select the Custom House in the city
Cities is the select the Custom House in the city
Cities is the power to collect its revenue from imports.
They have taken by force the money in the
Crastry of the United States shall applied it
to their own use. They have select discussed within the conceded exclusive power to collect its revenue from imports.
They have select a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have select a for the United States, shall applied it
to their own use. They have select the
army of the United States, they have selected a
revenue cutter, the property of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected a loyal citizen of the United States,
they have selected in the employed for the collection of the
correct of the small force, moved it from Fort
which is discussed in the employ of the United States,
while in the discharge of the States from the
fort, arsemis and other property still in the
possession of the United States were used for the state of the State
discussingly, and the property, the most of the
form of the

ed citizen of an absolute monarchy, who mourned a approaching fall of our republic, that it would at let decree good. It would stop the struggle in Europe free helituions. It is true. If this government cam purvive a constitutional election, if it cannot defend preperty or present dis long, if it cremb a terror

for free "green and the service of the property of the propert

Let us compromise and we will preserve the Union and civil war will be averted." This I know is the carnest appeal of patriotic men in the Southern States who would gladly give their lives in the Solthern Sandes who would gainly give their irvers in stop it is to tail about compromise, concression, conciliation, adjoactment, when if everything was concelled the thought of the state of t

the fourth proposition, as stated by Mr. Seward. It is as indiones—I baid myself energy now, as always becter-fore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish these who set them on root. One was the armed invasion of Kannas by citizens of Missouri, the other was the conspiracy so citizens of Missouri, the other was the conspiracy and armed foracy of Join Brown on the soil of Kannas by citizens of Missouri, the other was the conspiracy and armed foracy of Join Brown on the soil of Kannas by citizens of Missouri, the other was the conspiracy and armed foracy of Join Brown on the soil of Kannas by citizens of Missouri, the conspiration of Kannas by the soil of

terrupt him?

Mr. Shramax—I cannot yield. I shall soon be through, and the gentleman will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Orac.—The gentleman must yield to a reply against so atrocious and so malicious a libel against the people I

and afformed and so management says I must; I say, I work. I will, however, say I wish no disrespect to the work. I will, however, say I wish no disrespect to the gentleman from New Mexico. I desired to speak frankly of the character of that population, of its sparseness, of the widness of its soil, and to state that the quarrel will desert in reference to that ferritory is a very of the character of that population, of its sparseness, of the wildness of its soil, and to state that the quarrel about slavery in reference to that ferritory is a very small matter in my judgment. Now there are three propositions made in reference to that ferritory. The first is to leave it alone. By the act organizing New Mexico the people of that Territory have a right to form themselves into a State and to frame their institutions, if not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, and to apply for admission into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may approve. The same organic law provies that their Territorial Legislature may pass laws not inconsistent with the constitution, but it provides that the laws may be sent here for our approval, and if we disapprove of them they shall not be laws. My colleague, Mr. Bingham, last session introduced a bill to wipe out some provisions of those laws. The Senate did not agree to the bill, and that Territory still stands nominally a slaveholding Territory, though, I am told by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave weemen, and a large number of peons and others.

Mr. Orring—The peops are the gentleman's peers.

not agree to the bill, and that Territory still stands nominally a shaveholding Territory, though, I am teld by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave women, and a large number of poons and others.

Mr. Orneo—The poons are the gentleman's peers. Mr. Shekkas—The peons, too, are the gentleman's peers, for they elected him, and they are made citizens of the United States, and are voters, and they have sent my friends here. The next proposition is that we shall admit New Mexico as a State at once; she has one hundred and six thousand inhabitants; and it is proposed to acmit ber as a State, and of course that would allow her to frame, regulate, change and modify her own constitution. I must confess it struck me favorably, and I gave my consent to it. There are serious objections to it, not in regard to slavery, but in regard to other questions, which i might mention. I doubt very much whether their people want a State government, and indeed, I think I may say that it is doubtful whether the people are able to pay the expenses of State government, and I can say from the best information that they don't desire a State government, for the reason that they prefer to remain in a territorial condition. Their population is spare and their settlements remote from each other, and under these circumstances the question of the admission of New Mexico does not relate to the shavery question, but to other questions, yet I am willing so stand by the declaration which I made to my conattuents, and I will vote for the introduction of New Mexico as a State, and thus settle the slavery question forever, and that is the ultime thate to which I will go. We have another proposition, effered by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittendon, and it has been variously modified. I canno: vote for that proposition, and I will state frank they free shape the protecting slavery in New Mexico by Congressional enactment is now, in express terms, to be extended to all territory bereafter to be incertier

cape from service. Believing, as I do, that is the correct construction of the constitution, I will, whatever may be the consequences, never vote for a proposition to establish, protect and uphold slavery anywhere on God's earth; and in doing this I only use the language of the greatest statesman that kentucky ever produced. And here I might end what I have to say. The proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Etheridge, modifies to some extent the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky; but even that does not meet the difficulty. It still leaves substantially the provisions of the Crittenden amendment, although he has engrafted upon it a provision against the future acquisition of terrifory. I could not, the other day, vote to suspend the rules to admit a resolution that I am not willing to the rules to admit a resolution that I am not willing to vote for. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have gone over an anymanity and given not leave, and all you have given you my opinion upon all these points. I tell you that this whole controversy was fought and won by us two years ago, and all you have to do now is to admit Kansas; that is the celly net of power new needed; there let it stand. Let us live together like a band of brothers. If we cannot agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you do not agree with you about slavery, why you go not yell for the property of the yell of the property of the yo

Carolina towards Virginia was that the latter must be dispensed with, because she is true to the Union and the constitution.

Mr. Chawford received permission to make a few remarks explanatory and in vindication of the course of South Carolina, which he maintained, acted in good faith. She could have taken the forts, and had not, like the President, violated her plighted faith. Believing as they did, that it was the purpose of the government to commence hostile measures against the South, the Governor of Georgie ordered the seizure of the ferts at the mouth of the Savanna's river as a peace measure. If Georgia does not secode she will return them. The South saks to resume her sovereignty and to part in peace. We will—he added—die in defence of our rights, which we claim we ought to emjoy.

Mr. Hill, (opp.) of Ga., noticing the remarks of Mr. Sherman, expressed the belief that the South is appreachable with reason, and earnestly appealed for conciliation. Let the people have time to speak. He would await the result with confidence and hope. If Georgia resolved to secede, it would do prospectively in order to give time to save the feet structure of government. He wished it borne in mind that he belonged not to the class of men who would dismember the confederacy. He would as soon take a glass vessel and crush it to pieces to make it a better one, as to attempt to make a better government by crushing the present into atoms. If Georgia shall proceed to the extremity of secession, he would ask her, for her own sake, to have the mailness, after the act is done, to refuse a reconstruction of the government, and to stand out as an island alice. There would be dignity, if not safety, in such a step.

Mr. Hall—I understood that platform well. I was one of the constitution and the enforcement of the away.

Mr. Hill—I understood that platform well. I was one of the committee to frame it.

Mr. Dawis—I suppose you will bold yourself to it?

Mr. Hill—Do you respect that platform?

Mr. Dawis—I respect, regard and uphold every obligation of the constitution, and every law passed under it.

Mr. Hill—I am glad to hear you say so, I hope you will administer a severe rebuke to the new Governor of these darks of the property of the second of the constitution, and the property of the second of the constitution of t

will administer a severe rebuke to the new Governor of Marsachusetts, for not concurring in your views. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pawiss—No State is more true to the constitution and Union than that. What Governor.

Mr. Hus.—I say the entgoing Governor Banks is a better observer of the constitution than his predecessor. In conclusion he appealed to gentlemen to take Mr. Crittenden's compromise as a basis of settlement. He had listened with pleasure to Mr. Seward's speech, because it was a modification of his former opinions. Let every man go to work and extinguish the fiame now raging in the country.

Mr. Hardeshan, (opp.) of Ark., would take the Union-constitutional party as it is.

A Voice (to Mr. Dawes)—Do you agree to these Mr. Dawes—I agree to every part of it. I want no better platform.

Mr. Hardeman said that platform recognises the decision of the Supreme Court, and that the South have the right to carry their slaves into the common furritories. As one of the discharged seldiers he was willing to take the Bell and Everett platform as a basis of settlement of the attlement. the isolated exercise particular the difficulty.

After further proceedings Mr. Russerr, (opp.) of Ky., offered an amendment that no forces authorized in the bill should be used to subject any seceding States. He wanted the country to understand whether it was intended to make war on them or not.

Mr. Stanton, (rep.) of Ohio, said there could be nowar unless the aggression comes from the seceding: States.

lates. Mr. Burnett's amendment was rejected. The committee rose. The Army bill was passed in committee, and the House-

LETTER FROM WM. L. YANCEY. REPUBLIC OF ALARAMA, MONTGOMERY, Jan. 12, 1861.

As you have seen by telegraph we passed the ordinance of secession yesterday at four P. M., by a vote of 61 to 30 We gained seven votes on the passage from the co-opera-tion ranks. Amongst others we gained the chief leader from North Alabama—Clemens. The most of the thirtynine expressed regret that they were bound by instructions to vote against us. They had changed their minde and would advise their acquiescence. Thus, South Caroand would advise their acquiescence. Thus, South. Caro-lina, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama are out. Georgia will be out in five days, and so will Louisiana and Texase during the mouth; and so will North Carolina, Tennessea, Arkansas and Virginia in February. If war is to come we will meet it like men struggling for freedom, and will give a bloody welcome to our invaders. We proceed at-once to reconstruct, and will doubtless have a provisional government in full operation by the 15th February of all-seceding States.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF LIEUT, HALL OF THE ARMY. One of our reporters gathered the following from

Lieut. Hall, in an interview had with him while here on a visit to a sick relative. Lieut. Hall tarried in town only about twenty four hours, leaving here for Washington on Thursday night. He says Fort Sumter did not fire on Fort Moultrie or Morris Island, because Major Anderson did not know that reinforcements had been sent in the Star of the West. He could only just discover a large vessel through the fog, it being impossible to ascertain her character or to learn her object or mesten, it would have taken five or six hours to destroy Fort Moultrie, and half an h our or an hour to stop their firing upon the Star of the West; whereas this vessel could come as near Fort Sumter as she could get in five minutes. During the balf hour she would have likely have been sunk and many lives on beardt lest. Nothing would have been gained but the homes diate opening of a civil war, the less of the ship and the lives of those on board. The men were all at the loaded guns, with matches lighted, expecting the word every minute to fire; but Major Anderson, after a struggle with his feelings, withheld the order to fire. He says the in-inhabitants of Charleston, and indeed of the whole Siste of south Carolina, have pledged all they have in the world-property, honor, lives-to maintain the independence of South Carolina. Some of the better and more cautious people admit that they have perhaps gone too fast, but they will keep their pledges to matain her too the very last, even if they come out of the contest rulesd. The stores in Charleston were all closed, except a few candy shops and provision stores. Fort Sumter does sea need reinforcements; a ship of the size of the star of the West could not now get into the harbor, as vessele hove been suck on the bar to prevent ingress.

GUN CARRIAGES FOR THE SOUTH.
A large force is now employed at the Trenegar W
in Richmond, in the construction of gun carriages—
of them for every a. Trenegar Worker